

-14-

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed on September 24, 2004, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration. To further the prosecution of this Application, Applicants submit the following remarks discussing patentability of rejected and newly added claims. Applicants respectfully request allowance.

Claims 1-32 were previously pending in the subject Application. Claims 33-36 are being added by way of this amendment. Thus, after entry of this Amendment, claims 1-36 will be pending. No new matter was added to the application when amending or adding these claims. Also, the submission of any amendments should not be interpreted as acquiescing to any of the rejections.

The following remarks address the rejections of claims 1-32 as set out in the present Office Action and patentability of newly added claims 33-36. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration.

Summary of an Embodiment of the Invention

Prior to discussion of the pending claims, Applicants would like to briefly discuss an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. One embodiment of the present invention provides techniques and mechanisms that enable the transfer of information between logic entities (e.g., groups of processing logic instructions associated with a browser) that operate within different browser pages in the same browser. For example, a first browser page can have a data value associated with it. A logic entity (e.g., software code generating the first browser page) associated with the first browser page also can generate links to other browser pages. When a user selects one of the links generated by the logic entity of the first browser page, the logic entity appends a data value to the identifier. For example, if the link selected by the user is a URL such as www.page2.com, the logic entity appends a delimiter such as a "?" to the URL and provides a data value associated with the first browser page (e.g., string of text of numerical value) such as ABC after the "?" symbol. In the present

example, the logic entity in the browser utilizes www.page2.com?ABC to retrieve the second browser page instead of merely using www.page2.com, which would retrieve the same browser page. A logic entity associated with the new browser page (i.e., page 2) generated in the browser based on the identifier www.page2.com?ABC can retrieve the string value ABC from the browser page identifier www.page2.com?ABC. The server serving the browser page 2 ignores the data value ABC. Consequently, one browser page can pass information to another web page independent of a server.

Rejections of Claims 1-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner has rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on the teachings of DuFresne, (U.S. Patent 5,835,712). Applicants are appreciative of the Examiner's review of pending claim 1 and respectfully request further consideration of same in view of the following discussion pointing out why claim 1 is unique over the cited prior art.

As discussed in the Abstract and throughout the specification, DuFresne describes a mechanism for eliminating the laborious task of updating web pages. For example, as discussed in DuFresne, a stateful web transaction allows a web server to retain and pass a series of information exchanges between a client and the server. The server maintains any input information provided by the user during a session with the server (DuFresne, column 4, lines 58-62). Consequently, to support passing of the information from web page to web page, the server maintains the information associated with a session associated with a user and serves information. That is, the server populates a web page depending on information associated with the user's session.

In contradistinction to this technique, the claimed invention involves passing a data value from one browser page to another via an identifier used by the browser to retrieve the browser page. The exchange happens at the browser

level, and does not require that a server maintain the passed value. Applicants respectfully submit that passing information via use of an identifier associated with a successive browser page via a browser (as in the claimed invention) is not equivalent to passing information between web pages based on information maintained in a server. The claimed invention reduces the need for the server to maintain the information passed from one browser page to another.

Claim 1 recites that its respective steps take place "In a browser." This means that a single browser supports "a method for transferring information between logic entities in browser pages." In other words, the first and second browser pages as further recited in claim 1 are retrieved via a single browser. Additionally, claim 1 recites "retrieving the value of the data element from the browser page identifier for use by the second application logic entity." For example, the browser supports retrieval of the data element (from the browser page identifier such as a URL) associated with the first browser page for use by the second browser page. Thus, the difference between the cited art and the claimed invention is how information is passed from one browser page to another. In the present invention, passing of the data element is through the browser page identifier associated with the second browser page as generated by a logic entity associated with the first browser page. In comparison, according to the cited art, a user of a browser selects provides information that is incorporated in a URL and sent to a server. Based on the information in the URL as in DuFresne, the server populates a web page based on the information in the URL. There is no retrieval of a data element in a browser identifier so that the data element can be used by another browser page in the same browser as in the claimed invention.

Now, more specifically addressing the passages cited by the Examiner to reject the claimed invention, DuFresne at column 10, line 42 to column 11, line 53 discloses three different ways of invoking a template and populating the

template at a browser based on information (e.g., XYZ, TEMP, and TEMP) provided by the user in the URL. This recited technique is not equivalent to passing information between browser pages via a browser page identifier that "carries" a data value from one browser page to another within the same browser as in the claimed invention.

DuFresne at column 3, lines 38-40, discloses that a tag extension is static data of a variable. However, note again that this technique of passing data from a browser to a server is not equivalent to passing information between browser pages within a browser via a browser page identifier used to retrieve a browser page as in the claimed invention.

Lastly, DuFresne at column 19, lines 35-46, discloses that a user initially attempts to receive a web page from a server. The server notifies the requesting client to provide security information. In response, the requesting client modifies an original URL to include a password and ID to retrieve the browser page. However, note again that this technique of passing data from a browser to a server is not equivalent to passing information between browser pages within a browser via use of a browser page identifier used to retrieve a browser page as in the claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that the claimed invention provides utility not taught or suggested by DuFresne. For example, the claimed invention is a simple way of passing data from one browser page to another. As an example of how to pass a variable from one page to another, Applicants request the Examiner to type in a URL for a web page in a browser. Upon execution, the browser communicates with a server to display the appropriate web page based on the URL. Thereafter, the Examiner is requested to type in the same URL string into the browser, except this time with "?XYZ" appended to the URL. Note that the "?XYZ" portion appended to the browser page identifier is ignored by the

server when serving the web page. The identifier for the second browser page appears at the top of the browser including the appended data value. The same browser page is retrieved regardless of whether one appends the value “?XYZ” to a respective URL. Of course, according to the claimed invention, the logic entity associated with the first browser page generating the web page identifier appends the value to the browser page identifier, not necessarily a user. Also, the logic entity of the second browser page utilizes the data element appended to the browser page identifier generated by the first browser page. Accordingly, a value associated with a first web page can be passed to another browser page via appending the value to a browser page identifier.

Based on the aforementioned remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the invention as recited in claim 1 is neither anticipated nor obvious because it includes a unique and useful configuration not taught or suggested by Shelton or any other reference of record. Thus, in view of the foregoing discussion, Applicants submit that claim 1 in its original form is patentably distinct and advantageous over the cited prior art, and the lack of novelty rejection should be withdrawn. Accordingly, allowance of claim 1 as well as corresponding dependent claims 2-9 and 21-26 is respectfully requested.

Claim 10 includes similar limitations as recited in claim 1 above. For applicable reasons as discussed above, claim 10 and corresponding dependent claims 11-18 and 27-32 are patentably distinct over the cited prior art.

Claim 19 and claim 20 each includes similar limitations as recited in claim 1 above. For applicable reasons as discussed above, claims 19 and 20 are patentably distinct over the cited prior art.

Claim 4 includes further limitations not disclosed by DuFresne. For example, claim 4 recites that parsing of the identifier occurs in the browser.

According to DuFresne, the parsing occurs in the server. Thus, DuFresne does not disclose this aspect of the invention. Applicants respectfully request allowance of claims 4 and 13.

New Claims 33-37

In accordance with the Examiner's suggestion to amend the claims, Applicants respectfully request entry and consideration of new claims 33-37. Support for claim 33-37 can be found at page 15 line 11 through page 18 line 6, figure 3, page 20 line 9 through page 22 line 30, figure 5, as well as elsewhere throughout the specification.

Claim 33 recites a "state sender logic entity" and "state retrieval logic entity" to pass data between browser pages via use of an identifier to retrieve a browser page. None of the cited references discloses passing data between a same browser via use of the identifier.

Claim 34 recites passing of data between a third browser page identifier. None of the cited references discloses passing data between a same browser via use of the identifier.

Claim 35 recites concatenation of a string of text for passing from one browser page to another. As an example, assume a first browser page has a data value of text string "ABC." This is passed from the first browser page to the second browser page via the identifier used to retrieve the second browser page. In furtherance of the example, assume the second browser page has a value DEF associated with it. The second browser page concatenates the value ABC with DEF to produce ABCDEF and appends this value to an identifier to retrieve a third browser page. In this way, the value of a string passed can change from one browser page to another. None of the cited references disclose this

-20-

technique of modifying and passing a variable from one browser page to another browser page via a respective browser page identifier.

Claim 36 recites performing a numerical operation with respect to the data element appended to the browser page identifier when passing a value from one browser page to another.

Claim 37 recites that a step of generating the browser page identifier for the second browser page includes providing a delimiter between a first portion and a second portion of the browser page identifier. The first portion of the browser page identifier used by a server to serve the second browser page to the browser; the second portion of the browser page identifier includes the value of the data element being passed from the first browser page to the second browser page. The value of the data element is ignored by a server, which serves the second browser page to the browser. None of the references disclose this technique.

CONCLUSION

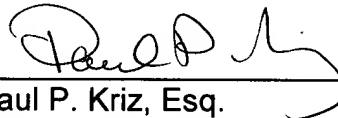
In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants submit that the pending claims as well as newly added claims are in condition for allowance. A Notice to this affect is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes, after reviewing this Response, that the pending claims are not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call the Applicant(s) Representative at the number below.

Applicants hereby petition for any extension (in addition to a one-month extension) of time which is required to maintain the pendency of this case. If there is a fee occasioned by this response, including an extension fee, that is not covered by an enclosed check, please charge any deficiency to Deposit Account No. 50-0901.

-21-

If the enclosed papers or fees are considered incomplete, the Patent Office is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned Attorney at (508) 366-9600, in Westborough, Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul P. Kriz, Esq.
Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No.: 45,752
CHAPIN & HUANG, L.L.C.
Westborough Office Park
1700 West Park Drive
Westborough, Massachusetts 01581
Telephone: (508) 366-9600
Facsimile: (508) 616-9805
Customer No.: 022468

Attorney Docket No.: CIS00-3681

Dated: January 21, 2005